

BUSINESS MEN SAY THEY PAID BRECKINRIDGE

McAdoo Hears Swann Charges; Reserves Decision

POLICE BROUGHT INTO THE CASE

Strike Guards Taken Off as Payments Ceased

Chief Magistrate McAdoo yesterday heard District Attorney Swann's evidence against ex-Assistant District Attorney Lucian S. Breckinridge, whom he accuses of improperly receiving money while engaged to prosecute labor cases. The court reserved until Thursday its decision on a motion by George Gordon Battle that a warrant be issued for the arrest of Breckinridge.

The evidence consisted mainly of the testimony of Division Street merchants. They told of conversations with Breckinridge in which he is said to have asked \$3,000 for expenses in prosecuting strikers who interfered with their business, of an agreement to accept a first payment of \$500, to be made through A. L. Wilson, of Wilson's, in return for the money he paid in cash, and of Breckinridge's declaration to a committee of merchants that money he paid to Wilson was for him.

Proof was offered in the form of a deposit slip and a bankbook tending to show that on the day after the first \$500 was paid to Wilson Breckinridge deposited \$485 in cash in the Second National Bank.

Charges Bring in Police

The witnesses also told of other payments to Wilson of \$500 and \$250 for Breckinridge, in addition to \$100 a week paid to Wilson for several weeks. They said that after they broke off relations with Breckinridge the squad of detectives men which had been working to preserve order under Detective Sergeant Clinton Wood was withdrawn and rioting resumed.

Behind a formal protest against the proceedings by his counsel, Martin W. Littleton, Mr. Breckinridge took no part in the proceedings. Mr. Littleton reminded that the inquiry was irregular in that the matter is already before a grand jury, and that the proceedings were nothing more than a campaign of publicity calculated to injure Breckinridge.

"My client," said he, "intends to obey the summons of this court only to say that he cannot suffer himself to be thus dragged into court. He believes that he can be exonerated here, but he knows that such exoneration would be valueless in the face of a grand jury inquiry. He challenges the validity of the proceedings and the jurisdiction of this court in view of the action of the grand jury."

Denies Grand Jury Has Case

Replying, Mr. Battle, designated as special counsel to prosecute the inquiry, denied that the grand jury was considering the Breckinridge case. That investigation, he said, involved the conduct of others and cases other than the one before the court.

Mr. Littleton renewed his protest against the proceedings after Magistrate McAdoo had declined to dismiss the charges. Then he quit the courtroom and Mr. Battle proceeded to outline the case.

Mr. Breckinridge, while an Assistant District Attorney, he said, had received money to influence his official conduct. He declared that after leaving the District Attorney's office at the conclusion of Mr. Perkins' term Mr. Breckinridge, associating with A. L. Wilson, formed the National Federation of Employers, a "paper organization," of which Mr. Breckinridge was named as president on its letterheads and Wilson as vice.

On January 16, 1916, Mr. Battle contended, District Attorney Swann retained Mr. Breckinridge as a special assistant to continue the labor work he had handled under Mr. Perkins. This was about the time that salesmen employed in Division Street cloak and suit houses had gone on strike. Great dissatisfaction followed this strike, he said, and Wilson urged the employers to engage the National Federation of Employers to break the strike.

Says Committee Paid \$1,250

Wilson told them, said the lawyer, that Mr. Breckinridge was his counsel and that he assured them of plenty of protection and that strikers who might be arrested would be severely punished. Following a visit to Mr. Breckinridge of a committee of employers, Wilson said, a committee called on the Assistant District Attorney and had the request confirmed, paying \$1,250 in consequence of the arrangement then entered.

After establishing through official records the employment of Mr. Breckinridge by the District Attorney and the payment of his salary as well as payments by his order to Wilson through Detective Sergeant Wood from the secret funds of the office, Mr. Battle asked that Mr. Perkins be asked to produce all papers in his possession belonging to the Division Street Merchants' Association.

U. S. SEIZES RECORDS OF CHICAGO EGG BOARD

Seeks Evidence of Price Fixing Plot by Organization

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Agents of the United States Department of Justice to-day seized the records of the Chicago Butter and Egg Board with a view of determining whether the organization had violated an injunction issued by Federal Judge Landis in 1914 preventing the fixing of prices. The raid was ordered by Robert W. Childs, special assistant to the Attorney General, who has been in Chicago several weeks directing an investigation of the recent increase in the prices of food and coal.

The price of eggs quoted by the Chicago Butter and Egg Board has increased eight cents a dozen since January 5.

GIGANTIC ARMY SWINDLES IN GERMANY ARE CHARGED

Newspapers Call on the Public to Aid Inquiry Into Contracts

London, Jan. 13.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from The Hague says that the German newspapers are appealing to the public to assist the Parliamentary committee in the investigation of alleged gigantic swindles connected with army contracts.

The public is invited to report to the committee every abuse of this kind which comes to its knowledge. Even anonymous communications will receive attention and investigation.

ADMIRAL DEWEY IS CRITICALLY ILL; HAS SINKING SPELL

Grows Steadily Worse from Cold Contracted Several Days Ago

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Jan. 13.—Admiral George Dewey is extremely ill, and owing to his age his condition is feared to be critical. The hero of Manila Bay was just seventy-nine years old last month. He has been suffering from a severe cold for several days and has grown worse steadily, suffering a sinking spell late to-night.

Admiral Dewey has been absent from his desk at the Navy Department for several days.

The hero of Manila Bay has been working unusually hard, considering his years, for some time. As head of the General Board of Naval Strategy he has had a large part in framing the plans for the increase in the navy made necessary by the war, and while he has not appeared in the contests between the Administration and the navy, he has used much time and energy in quiet work for real preparedness.

INVALID QUITS PRAYER TO END LIFE BY LEAP

Plunged from 11th Floor of Riverside Apartment House

Crocker Wood knelt by his bed in an eleventh floor apartment at 155 Riverside Drive last night. For a moment the nurse who has watched over him since he was operated on, six weeks ago, hesitated. Then she stole from the room, leaving the young man—he was only twenty-five—to his prayers.

When she entered again the hollows that his thin elbows had made still remained in the bed's covering. But Crocker Wood was not there, and the curtain was blowing in the draft that swept in through the open window. Eleven flights below, Thomas Donohue, superintendent of the building, had heard a thud on the flagging of the roof.

The young man was dead before the nurse reached him. In the meantime the nurse, Miss Ida Sirles, had told his family what had occurred.

Relatives said last night that they knew of no reason why the young man should have taken his own life. They said he had been associated with his father in an automobile concern. Since his operation he had been weak and listless. Yesterday he had been able to go out for a short walk, but he seemed tired and despondent when he returned.

Until 9 he sat in the parlor, talking with his family. Then he said that he was tired and was going to bed. They never saw him alive again.

MOTORS SEARCH DESERT FOR LOST ARMY FLIERS

Mexican Cavalry Help in Hunt for Two United States Officers

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—Five civilian automobile searching parties, with five days' provisions, were ploughing the sand wastes of Northern Mexico to-night in a rainstorm hunting for Lieutenant Colonel Harry G. Bishop and Lieutenant W. A. Robertson, Jr., two army aviators, lost in the desert, without food or water, since Wednesday.

"No news yet," Colonel W. E. Wilder, U. S. A., telegraphed Western Department headquarters to-night. The message added that the Mexican Consul at Calexico had telegraphed the Governor of Sonora to order out a troop of cavalry to aid in the search.

200 RESCUED AS SEA POUNDS U. S. CRUISER

Milwaukee Strikes on California Coast in Salvaging H-3

BREECHES BUOYS TAKE MEN ASHORE

Dipped in Surf During Perilous Ride; Ship Will Be Total Loss

Eureka, Cal., Jan. 13.—As darkness closed down to-night about half the crew of the United States protected cruiser Milwaukee, which went ashore on the Samoa Beach, near here, about 4 o'clock this morning, had been transferred through a roaring surf in safety to the beach by means of a breeches buoy and two lifeboats.

On board the Milwaukee when the current carried her into the surf were eighteen officers and 421 men.

The Milwaukee, which draws 22.6 feet, had been thrown by the breakers into water that was but 12 feet deep at low tide, and the derelict keeled at an angle of 20 degrees. Her double bottom was filled with water and her engine room flooded. It was thought she had a hole in her hull.

When the Milwaukee was caught by the current and carried into the breakers she was piling on a cable attached to the stranded submarine H-3, which went ashore December 4 about half a mile from where the Milwaukee now lies.

Ships Run to Safety

The monitor Cheyenne and the navy tug Iroquois, further off shore, both had lines to the Milwaukee and were endeavoring to hold the cruiser from the clutches of the surf. The tidal current and the weight of the heavy hawser that was fast to the submarine proved stronger than the combined power of the three vessels, and all were being dragged shoreward when the hawser to the cheyenne snapped and left the little Iroquois to battle alone with the tide that was sweeping the Milwaukee into the breakers.

Boatswain Frank Bruce, commander of the Iroquois, held on as long as he dared and then saved his vessel from the Milwaukee's fate by cutting the hawser. Lieutenant William S. Newton, in command of the Milwaukee, tried to follow Bruce's example and get the steel hawser fast to the H-3, which was dragging him into the breakers, but it was too late.

For nearly ten hours the crew waited on the lee side for help from shore. When the sun broke through the fog that had enveloped the vessel since dawn, it was seen that all on board were wearing life preservers.

Lifesavers Get Busy

Lying as she did, it was impossible to launch any of the cruiser's own boats, but soon lifesavers of the Coast Guard Service reached the scene from their station, two miles distant.

Four breeches buoys were swung to the Milwaukee and the men were being brought ashore as fast as possible. The lines had been attached to the ship's masts. With the toll of the vessel the trolleys would slacken and then straighten out, dropping the buoys with their human burden into the breakers and alternately hoisting them into the air.

Fifty men and Sea Rover, the ship's dog mascot, were landed just before dark with the aid of surf boats, manned by coast lifesavers. One of the sailors said there was eight feet of water in one fireroom and that two boilers had shifted. Medical treatment was given to the rescued sailors by the naval militia of Eureka, members of which arrived with emergency equipment late in the afternoon.

Breakers were spraying over the wreckage's superstructure, and the incessant pounding of the waves was driving the vessel further ashore. A seaman was drowned off the Milwaukee when a boat upset, but the submarine was not moved.

Admiral Caperton, commander of the Pacific fleet, late to-day was ordered to take charge of the relief of the Milwaukee.

Showless Five Years, Separated

Mrs. Mary Donohue, who asserted that her husband had not taken her to a theatre in five years, got a decree of separation yesterday in the Supreme Court at White Plains. Her husband, John S. Donohue, is a contractor in Yonkers. They were married in 1897.

ATLANTA—BILOXI-PASS CHRISTIAN GLEEFEST—NEW ORLEANS

Ideal winter resorts reached via SOUTHERN RAILWAY—New York & New Orleans—Information N. Y. office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

POPE WILL NOT HELP GERMANY ON PEACE

Paris, Jan. 13.—"It is confirmed that Pope Benedict has firmly decided not to participate now in any action tending toward peace that might appear to favor the Central Powers rather than any other nation," says a Rome dispatch to the "Temps." "It is pointed out that there is a great difference between religious manifestations and prayers for peace and the purely diplomatic action of the United States, Switzerland and other neutrals."

CHURCHILL CALLS CULTURE "STUFF"

Ex-President of Board of Education Prefers Soup Plates to Vases

After four college presidents had expressed their views at the Republican Club yesterday on the "upbuilding of character as opposed to training for efficiency" in their curricula, Thomas W. Churchill, former President of the Board of Education, told the members he was opposed to any education that harked back to a "cultural past" or allowed its "weather vane to be blown by the breezes from antiquity."

"This old cultural stuff is not going to help any mother's son make a living," he said. "What we need most in America to-day is an appetite for things that are gustable. It's the little city with the big spirit that wins. The great failure of democracy is the big city. We are not great because we are too fat. We have plenty of money, but not sufficient or proper school buildings to house our children. If these colleges are such wonderful contrivances, why is democracy so far below par?"

Prefers Soup Plate to Vase

"I am not in sympathy with the views of college professors entrenched in the marble halls of colleges endowed by some rich benefactor. Until recently they have paid too much attention to the white shirt front and starched collar and ignored overalls, and they found their graduates starved to death. Culture is a good thing, but it can be picked up in spare moments where the need may be. I admire your pretty vase, but my youngster needs a soup plate. The man who stands on the corner and spouts Latin may get a reputation for being erudite, but he won't bring much of a salary home to his wife on Saturday night."

All of the speakers took a fling at the ambiguity of the question for discussion, although officials of the club said that it had been approved by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia, as well as the speakers themselves. The question was: "Shall the Ideals of Education Hereafter Be Held in Our Schools and Colleges, That of Upbuilding of Character, Be Changed to Training of Highest Efficiency?"

Mr. Churchill said that he was not surprised at the "dubiousness" of the question, as it had been proposed by one college president, and that disagreement of other college presidents was to be expected.

End, Not Means, Important

Dr. A. C. Stevens, president of Stevens Institute of Technology; Arthur D. Dean, director of the University of the State of New York; and Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, president of the College of the City of New York, also spoke. Dr. Alexander T. McKelejohn, president of Amherst College, ended his rebuttal by observing:

MAID TO GET USE OF AUTO

"Any one who says the means and not the end is the whole thing is an ass, and any one who maintains that the end to be attained, without any consideration of the means employed, is the whole thing, is a plain, stupid fool."

During the discussion Chairman Edward F. Cragin called on Admiral Robert E. Peary, who declared he believed military training would increase the general efficiency of the citizenship 20 per cent.

Paterson Man Advertises to Solve Servant Problem for His Wife

A man in Paterson, N. J., is going to show his wife how easy it is to get a maid. His advertisement, which appeared yesterday in a Paterson newspaper, offers the following inducements:

"Highest wages paid; free use of auto."

U-BOAT DRIVE DEMANDED AS REPLY TO FOES

Berlin "Kreuz Zeitung" Says Germany Must Renew Ruthless War

"CONQUER OR DIE" IS MOTTO NOW

Entente Note Is Called "Crazy"; All Peace Talk Is Silenced

The Hague, Jan. 13.—The "Berliner Kreuz Zeitung" editorially urges the immediate opening of a ruthless submarine campaign by Germany as a reply to the Entente peace demands. It says that owing to German hesitancy in the use of Zeppelins against England the British have had sufficient time to find a means to foil Zeppelin attacks. It draws the parallel that unless submarine warfare is undertaken without delay the British likewise will find some new shield against the U-boats.

Berlin, Jan. 13.—The Entente reply to President Wilson's note has bound together more firmly than ever all classes of the Central Powers. The specific delineation of the aims of Germany's enemies, though so extravagant that they are not to be considered, have removed all doubt, settled all differences of opinion and strengthened the German nation in its determination to fight to the end.

Such is the opinion of the German press on the Entente note. Indignation at what are deemed slurs and anger at the peace conditions of the Allies are tempered by the feeling that the note has had a unifying effect that could be obtained in no other way.

Annexionists Are Pleased

The second German note is almost ignored by such papers as the "Tageblatt" and the "Lokal Anzeiger," but is hailed by the pan-German press as a sign that the leaders of the Central Powers are finally coming around to their view in regard to Belgium and other most questions.

The morning edition of the "Lokal Anzeiger" calls the Entente note arrogant and insolent, filled with hypocrisy and prevarication, and says that "in every German man, in every German woman in whose heart there remains a trace of honor and dignity, the last remaining desire for peace will be destroyed by a glance at this eternally notable document, because it is impossible that a German should long for a peace which looks like this."

This newspaper believes that everywhere in Central Europe, where the people perhaps had grown weary of war, the note will change any possible weakness into determination to obtain victory. It then summarizes the significance of the Entente's aims regarding the Central Powers—loss of provinces for Germany, complete destruction of the Austrian monarchy, loss of Constantinople and Asia Minor for Turkey, and deliverance of Bulgaria to revengeful neighbors, and concludes that the note will weld all together a thousandfold stronger than the "London paste" binds the Entente.

Cannot Free Small Nations

The newspaper points out the impossibility of freeing Czechs and Slovaks without simultaneously subjugating thousands of Germans, on account of the universal intermixture of races over Europe.

Discussing the probable effect of the note of the Entente Allies in answer to President Wilson in America, the "Boerser Zeitung" says:

"Most European neutrals must now recognize which side has real wishes for peace and which has an unparalleled plan of conquest in which they must completely destroy the European equilibrium and leave England sole master of Europe. Yet the effect of the note in America is more difficult to prognosticate, as Americans always have distinguished themselves by a strong endeavor to reach justice and reasonableness. And one should think that with

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Fair Peace Terms Might Set Germany in Revolt, Says Tribune Woman

If People Realized That the Allies Were Not Bent on Conquest They Would Quit Fighting, She Declares

This is the tenth and final article by Miss Madeleine Z. Doty, who visited Germany in the fall as a correspondent of The New York Tribune and "The Chicago Tribune" to study conditions in the Kaiser's empire. In the previous article she told of the difficulties she met in getting over the German border into Switzerland. She is in the latter country, and seeking a way out through France as this chapter opens.

By MADELEINE Z. DOTY

The American Embassy in Switzerland was adamant. "There's no use seeing the ambassador," said an important young secretary. "I tell you, you've got to go back through Germany."

"But," I protested, "there's a denunciation against me in Germany. It's dangerous. If the British Embassy gives consent why can't I go to England?"

"It doesn't make any difference what the British Embassy says," retorted the autocratic secretary. "As soon as you reach the French frontier you'll be arrested. If you are we will have nothing to do with you. No American can travel from one belligerent country to another."

I was disheartened. Life looked black, but I was not going to give in. I went to the postoffice and collected my mail. I found The New York Tribune credentials and a letter from Mr. Massingham, the editor of the English "Nation," for whom I had done some writing.

FINDS A FRIEND IN BRITISH EMBASSY

These letters, forwarded to Switzerland at my request, gave me a pro-Ally appearance. I destroyed "The Chicago Tribune" credentials which had carried me through Germany. Then I sought the British Embassy. There was a fine young captain at the head of the passport department. He was at once deeply interested. A woman who had been to Germany was a curiosity. I explained my predicament.

"I simply can't go home that way," I said appealingly. "The American Embassy won't help me and they say you haven't any power; that I'll be arrested as soon as I reach France." This challenge brought a quick response. The young captain straightened up, and said reassuringly: "Don't you worry. I'll see you through."

My heart grew light. Soon I and the captain were chatting gayly. I found that he had an American wife. We discovered mutual friends in England and America. He was able to place me from babyhood. "I should like awfully," he said, "to talk about Germany. Couldn't you dine with me?" I was about to accept when I remembered the German spies. I explained the situation. "Spies follow me everywhere, and if I have to

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ALLIES TO FORCE DECISION IN WEST

All Plans Laid to Fight Biggest of All Battles in France

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.
(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Jan. 13.—The readiness of King Constantine of Greece to comply with the terms of the Allies' ultimatum probably is due to the failure of the Kaiser to give him assurances of military assistance before the Entente blockade threw Greece into a condition approximating starvation.

Undoubtedly Emperor William told his brother-in-law that he could not help him for several weeks. His reasons are perfectly apparent. Just now Germany is in need of food for body and mind. Her campaign in Moldavia is much more nourishing than would be an attack against the Allies along the bleak, mountainous Macedonian front.

Must Beat Spring Thaw
Mackensen is expected to drive into Bessarabia, and he must work against the clock. Last February and well into March Bessarabia was an impassable country, with soil even heavier and stickier than that in Flanders. To get there before the thaw he must increase his pace.

Bessarabia is inhabited by a million and a half Rumanians. If the Germans could conquer both Moldavia and Bessarabia they would probably set up an independent government, in the hope of inducing the Rumanians to side with them when peace was made.

Failing there, Hindenburg may strike into Bukovina and Galicia, where the country is more suited to spring fighting. Though it is possible that he still intends to send Falkenhayn what he believes to be a supplementary answer to the President's note.

The German Ambassador here has been made to understand that the note which his government sent in reply to Mr. Wilson's request that "soundings" be taken was highly unsatisfactory. The American Ambassador in Berlin doubtless has conveyed the same impression to the Foreign Office there.

Allies Will Not Answer

That President Wilson will do anything more at this time is decidedly unlikely that is to say, that he will not attempt to initiate any proceedings. It is quite likely that the two notes will be transmitted respectively to the belligerent governments as a matter of courtesy. It may be stated positively that nothing more than a formal acknowledgment will come from the Allies. The German government may seize the occasion for a retort. The outstanding fact, already accepted everywhere in Washington except the White House, is that the war will go on until the present war map is very effectively changed.

Stories of all sorts are pouring from German quarters, stories calculated to convince the American people that the coalition fighting Germany is about to break up. The old story that a separate peace is about to be concluded with Russia has popped up again. There is equally good reason for saying that a separate peace is about to be concluded with Austria or Turkey.

"NEW YORK & FLORIDA SPECIAL" Pineau train to Florida Resorts. A. L. Stearns, Inc., Atlantic Coast Line, 125 N. W. Ave.—Advt.

ALLIES DOOM PRUSSIAN RULE OVER GERMANY

Terms Include Liberal Government at Berlin

BELGIUM LOOKS TO U. S. FOR HELP

Demands American Voice in Peace Conference to Assure Restoration

By FRED B. PITNEY

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, Jan. 13.—The great difference between the German and the Allied replies to President Wilson is that Germany, by refusing to answer the President's questions, left nothing to talk about, while the Allies, by replying succinctly, have laid the basis for negotiations.

At the same time the Allied note says plainly that peace is impossible until Germany is beaten to her knees, and is ready to consent to the Allies' terms. As this is not yet the case, peace is as yet impossible, but the Allies have at least stated their case and named the terms on which they are willing to negotiate.

Want African Colony

In two main points the Belgian note to the United States goes far beyond the Allied note. It almost specifically names the African colony and calls on America to be represented in the peace conference, with a full voice in the negotiations. The Allied note makes no reference to this, but the Belgian note is positive.

It is readily possible to connect two expressions of the Belgian note and see that the Belgians look to America to see that they are not despoiled of either their liberty or their colonies.

I had a long talk to-day with a high official of the Foreign Office on the note. The first question that came up was that of details. I pointed out the lack of them in the note. The official replied:

"The Allies have laid down distinctly and unmistakably the principles on which peace negotiations may be based, but the precise, definite statements, such as that concerning future boundaries, are not made, as to do so would leave nothing for negotiation. As the note stands there is plenty of room for negotiation within certain definite limits."

Will Negotiate on Indemnity

"In the note only Europe is touched. This leaves open the question of Germany's colonies and all the rest of the world. There is a wide field for negotiation here."

"The question of indemnities is not touched upon, beyond adequate reparation for the smaller nations. Here is another field for negotiations. There is also a certain amount of indefiniteness in what is said about Europe. The principles are laid down, but the details are not entered into."

"Beyond this, the note forms a new pledge of indivisibility on the part of the Allies, renewing and making stronger the pledge not to make separate peace, signed in London, in September, 1914. Moreover, it makes in the most solemn manner a pledge before the world of what is to be required for the small nations."

"The great nations by this note bind themselves to require reparation for the small ones. There can be no further question in any one's mind what the great nations will do for the smaller ones; no fear that the small nations will be left in the lurch when it comes to making peace."

In All this," I asked, "what happens to Germany?"

"The phrase 'reorganization of Europe' foresees great internal changes in Germany as well as changes in the rest of Europe," the official answered. "Peace foresees the necessary broadening and liberalizing of Germany politically. It is intentionally that the note speaks of the German people in the plural, not the German people in the singular. Germany is composed of many peoples, held under the domination of Prussia, which in turn is dominated by a military caste and military nobility."

Security for England

"Several of the Allied nations are mentioned in the note," I said, "but I do not find England named in any place. Is there any passage that refers especially to England?"

"The passage concerning territorial conventions and international regulations calculated to protect land and maritime frontiers against unjustified attacks."

"And Alsace-Lorraine?" I questioned. "That subject is vital to France, yet I see no mention of it in the note."

"Here," replied the official, "can be grouped together several passages which envisage a remarkable remaking of the map of Europe. First, a requirement for the reorganization of Europe; second, restitution of the provinces or territories wrested from the Allies in the past by force or against the will of the populations; third, liberation of Italians, Slavs, Rumanians, Czechs and Slovaks from foreign domination; fourth, the intentions of Russia in re-

Harroun Motors

The assets of this interesting promotion are fairly established. The ability of the designer to plan an attractive car is generally conceded. But the company's liabilities and the cost of marketing their new machine are the all-important points which remain highly speculative.

The story of Harroun Motors, and the questions that John Guy Monihan, President, would not answer are printed to-day. Investors, speculators and other moneyed folk will find the tale well worth their reading.

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The Sunday Tribune

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